

5. Description of a new Species of *Uromastix*. By A. W. E. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Assistant in the Natural-History Departments of the British Museum.

[Received May 18, 1880.]

(Plate XLIII.)

Among some Lizards transmitted by Dr. Kirk from Zanzibar is a very remarkable new species of the genus *Uromastix*, the type specimen of which is now in the British-Museum collection. The peculiar shape of the tail and the extreme development of the upper caudal scutes distinguish it immediately from the other species at present known, five in number, viz. *U. ornatus*, Rüpp., *spinipes*, Merr., *acanthinurus*, Bell, *fasciatus*, Ménétr., and *microlepis*, Blanf. I proceed to give the following description of this well-marked sixth species.

UROMASTIX PRINCEPS, sp. n. (Plate XLIII.)

Head short and broad, covered above with numerous small irregular-shaped scales, much as in *U. acanthinurus* and other species; the scales on the muzzle and the two central series between the supraorbital regions are, however, larger, and there are two large plates, a polygonal posterior and a narrow oblique anterior one, between the nasal plate and the upper anterior part of the orbital region on each side; also a series of very large infraorbital plates; the posterior upper labials but slightly enlarged or projecting downwards. Rostral broad, double the size of the mental—the rest of the scales of the head offering no points of difference from *U. acanthinurus* or *U. microlepis*, excepting that those on the temporal region are flat and smooth instead of being convex. Sides of the neck with some puckers, but without any larger pointed scales or tubercles. Neck, back, and sides covered uniformly with very small, convex, rounded or feebly pointed scales; the scales on the lower surface of the body are much larger, rhomboidal, and arranged in transverse series. Scales on the fore limb large, smooth, becoming still larger near the carpal region; no tubercular scales. On the upper and anterior part of the thigh the scales are large, smooth and regular, not spinose, a few large conical scales occurring behind and continuing at the knee and down the front of the tarsus, the inner surface of which is covered with rather large plain scales, similar to but larger than those of the foot; the other parts of the hind limb are covered with very small scales. No femoral or præanal pores in the specimen examined.

The tail is broad, flattened, and much shorter than in the other species of *Uromastix*, resembling in shape the tail of the genus of Skinks named *Silubosaurus* by Gray. Its upper surface is covered with very large spinose shields, projecting in a long curved point in the four middle shields of each of the 10 or 11 transverse rows, and forming a still larger series of more strongly curved or hooked appendages on each side of the tail; thus there are six longitudinal

series of spines on the tail, the two central ones being much smaller, while the outer ones are of extraordinary size and appearance. The inferior surface of the tail is occupied by smooth elongate scales in about 17 transverse rows, a very large, flat, unguicular plate at the commencement of each alternate row accompanying each of the large lateral hooks just described, but belonging to the lower surface of the tail.

As regards the teeth, this species exhibits the arrangement characteristic of the Lizards of this group. There are two very distinct front teeth in each jaw, then a cutting-edge, followed by a series of lateral teeth.

The general colour of the body is olive-grey, with brownish tints, and minute darker spots scattered over the back; hind limbs reddish on their outer surfaces; tail deep red; chin variegated with dark markings.

The measurements are as follows:—

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Length from tip of snout to extremity of tail	190
„ of tail	61
„ of fore limb	52
„ of fourth front toe	14
„ of third front toe	12
„ of hind limb	67
„ of fourth hind toe	17
„ of third hind toe	14

6. On the Breeding of the Flamingo in Southern Spain. By THOMAS LITTLETON, LORD LILFORD, F.Z.S.

[Received June 1, 1880.]

Having during the summer and autumn of last year (1879) received the two nests now on the table and some four dozen eggs of the Flamingo (*Phœnicopterus antiquorum*) from Southern Spain, I think that some remarks of my own, and a few extracts from letters on the subject, may be of some interest to the Society.

The notes of Mr. Howard Saunders on the nesting of the Flamingo (in the 'Ibis' for 1871, p. 394) are probably well known to all present who take an interest in European ornithology. Mr. Saunders also exhibited some eggs of this species from Andalucia, at a meeting of this Society on June 24, 1869; but, so far as I am aware, these are the first nests of this bird which have reached this country. Exactly the same story as that recorded by Saunders about the nests, eggs, and manner of sitting of the Flamingo was related to me, and repeated at various times, by his informant, Manuel Llanos, of Coria del Rio, a village situated on the right bank of the Guadalquivir, some seven or eight miles below Seville. This individual is the possessor of a house in Coria, with a few acres of vineyard at a